

# ALSACE DELEGATES TO PETROGRAD EXPLAIN ATTITUDE OF PEOPLE

(Correspondence Associated Press.)  
 PETROGRAD, Dec. 18.—The Alsace-Lorraine situation from a native's point of view is laid before the Russian public in an article published here by the Alsace delegate, George Vell. "I myself am a walking example of our people's attitude," he says. "I am a social democrat and therefore in principle am opposed to war."  
 "Before the war I was one of the many Alsace-Lorraine politicians who were content to limit our national program to an autonomy within the boundaries of the German empire. From this it must not be gathered that we had forgotten that in 1871 our right as a nation to self-definition had been violated by Bismarck. No, we were willing to limit our demands for the sake of peace, that was all. We knew that we could be

reunited to France only at the price of war and we wished to avoid that."  
 He further explains the reason why the people of Alsace-Lorraine do not wish to and cannot become Germans. "Our national culture is French, not German," he says. "The Germans state that by descent, in language and in history we are Germans. This, however, is untrue, or only partly true."  
 "Admitted that the great majority of our population is a mixture of German and Celtic races, as is also the case of a good part of the population of North and West France; admitted also that a considerable part of the population speaks in the Alsatian dialect, which is a branch of the German language. Neverthe-

less, our history has removed us far from the German root and has made us French."  
 "During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries we were utterly separated from Germany and took no part in the formation of the new Germany which was forming under the banner Prussia. The new Germany became a stranger to us, while France drew nearer and nearer to us."  
 "The great French revolution finally decided our national character. The entire population of Alsace-Lorraine was caught by the revolutionary movement. The Mar-saillaise was written in Strassburg and sung for the first time by Rouge-de-Lille at the house of the mayor of Strassburg."

## COPPER PRODUCTION IN 1917 EXCEEDS OVER HALF A BILLION

The production of copper in 1917 was slightly less than in 1916, according to preliminary figures and estimates collected by B. S. Butler, of the United States geological survey, department of the interior, from all plants that make blister copper from domestic ores or that produce refined copper. At an average price of about 27 cents a pound the output for 1917 has a value of \$510,000,000, as against values of \$475,000,000 for 1916 and \$190,000,000 for 1913.

The figures showing the smelter production from domestic ores represent the actual output of most of the companies for eleven months and the estimated output for December. A few companies gave no figures for November, but furnished estimates of the combined output of November and December. The production of blister and Lake copper from domestic ores was 1,890,000,000 pounds in 1917, against 1,928,000,000 pounds in 1916 and 1,224,000,000 pounds in 1913.

The output of refined copper (electrolytic, Lake, casting and pig) from primary sources, domestic and foreign, for 1917, is estimated at 2,262,000,000 pounds, compared with 2,259,000,000 pounds for 1916 and 1,615,000,000 pounds for 1913.

According to the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, the imports of unmanufactured copper of all forms for the first ten months of 1917 amounted to 460,780,000 pounds, as against 397,594,000 pounds for the first ten months of 1916. The imports for the year 1916 were 462,335,000 pounds.

The exports of pigs, ingots, bars, plates, sheets, rods, wire and like copper products for the first ten months of 1917, as determined by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, amounted to 953,876,000 pounds; the exports for the first ten months of 1916 were 655,473,000 pounds. Similar exports for the year 1916 were 784,906,000 pounds.

At the beginning of 1917 about 128,000,000 pounds of refined copper was in stock in the United States. By adding this quantity to the refinery output of the year it will be seen that the total available supply of refined copper, exclusive of secondary copper, was about 2,490,000,000 pounds. By subtracting from this quantity the exports for the first ten months and the estimated ex-

ports for the last two months, and assuming no change in stocks, it will be seen that the supply available for domestic consumption in 1917 was materially less than the 1,430,000,000 pounds available in 1916.

The average monthly quoted prices of copper in 1916 and 1917 were almost exactly the same, 27.2 cents a pound. The average quoted price in 1916 was about 2.5 cents more than the actual average price received. The actual price received in 1917 was probably nearer the average quoted price.

Arizona produced 687,800,000 pounds, a slight decrease from the production in 1916, which was 694,800,000 pounds.

Montana produced 278,000,000 pounds, as against 352,000,000 pounds in 1916.

Michigan produced 275,000,000 pounds, an increase over the 269,794,000 pounds produced in 1916.

Utah produced 245,000,000 pounds, as compared with 232,000,000 pounds in 1916.

Nevada produced 110,000,000 pounds, an increase over the 100,800,000 pounds produced in 1916.

Alaska, with a production of about 87,500,000 pounds, showed a large decrease from the previous year.

New Mexico increased its production to 104,500,000 pounds from 79,800,000 pounds in 1916.

The production of California was considerably above the 43,400,000 pounds produced in 1916.

The production in Tennessee did not differ greatly from the production in 1916, which was 14,500,000 pounds.

### HEARD THE BAZOOKA.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Jan. 14.—United States marines at this station have a new invention. It is called a "bazooka." No, it isn't a cannon, nor a flying machine, nor a machine gun, but when in operation it will make you "shake your feet." The "bazooka" is a simple contrivance, consisting of but two pieces of gas pipe and a funnel, but its secret is in the playing. It is said that the Marine Corps Jazz band is the only one in the world that boasts of a "bazooka."

Jones' apple cider just arrived at Hall Liquor company. Six bits a gallon. advN231t

### Wittenberg Warehouse AND TRANSFER COMPANY

Exclusive Agents FOR  
**Genuine Rock Springs Coal**

### THE Mizpah Grill

Specializes in Catering  
 Choice of Vands Served  
 Very Reasonable Charges  
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### DR. J. R. MASTERSON

Has removed to rooms 302 and 303 State Bank Bldg.  
 Suite Formerly Occupied by Dr. Cox

## SENATOR BRADY OF IDAHO DIES

STATESMAN WAS 56 YEARS OLD; HEART DISEASE WAS CAUSE OF HIS DEMISE.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Senator James H. Brady of Idaho died at his home here last night from heart disease. He suffered an acute attack a week ago yesterday while on his way to Washington from Idaho and had been in a critical state since.

At the bedside at the time of the senator's death were his wife and his two sons, S. E. Brady of Chandler, Okla., and J. Robb Brady of Kansas.

Senator Brady was born in Pennsylvania 56 years ago, but moved to Kansas when a boy and was educated in the public schools and the Leavenworth college. He taught school for three years and later engaged in newspaper work. He moved to Idaho in 1895 and soon became prominent in Republican politics. He was made chairman of the Republican state committee in 1904 and was elected governor in 1908. After his term expired he was elected to the senate by the state legislature and re-elected by the people in 1914 for seven years.

Senator Brady was a member of the military and the agricultural committees and was vitally interested in conservation in the West. He took a special interest during the last session in war legislation and was a frequent speaker during the debates on the food and war revenue bills.

## DRAFT OFFICIAL DIES BEFORE FACING CHARGE

(By Associated Press.)

HONOLULU, T. H., Jan. 14.—Captain F. J. Green, executive officer for the army selective service board of Hawaii, was found dead yesterday, following the issuance of a warrant for his arrest, charging falsification of accounts. Death was said to have been due to a heart affliction.

## BOLSHEVIKI JOURNAL PRAISES PRESIDENT

OCCUPY CAPITAL OF KALEDINES "GOVERNMENT"; ASSUME ALL AUTHORITY.

(By Associated Press.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 14.—A dispatch received by the semi-official news agency from Novosibirsk, capital of the province of the Don Cossacks and headquarters of General Kaledine, reports that the Bolsheviks have succeeded in assuming all authority there.

Ungern, former chief d'affaires at Lisbon and the first diplomat of the old regime to recognize the government of the Smolny institute, has requested permission to open negotiations with the national commissioners. He was told that he first must publicly acknowledge his recognition of the Bolsheviks.

CATTLEMEN WARNED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Holders of permits for grazing livestock on the national forests have been notified by the secretary of agriculture that the payment of any bonus or allowance for waiver of the grazing privilege in connection with sale of livestock or ranch properties will be cause for revocation of the permits.

### WEEK'S WEATHER.

H. C. Frankenfield, United States department of agriculture forecaster at Washington, D. C., on January 12, 1918, forecast for the week beginning Sunday, January 13, 1918:

Southern Rocky Mountain and Plateau Regions: The weather will be fair during the week, except rain or snow is probable Sunday over the northern portions. There will be no decided temperature changes.

Pacific States: There will be frequent rains during the week over the northern portion, including Northern California, and fair weather over the southern portion; moderate temperatures.

### ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of advertised letters at the Tonopah post office for the week ending January 12, 1918. When calling for these letters please state that they are advertised:

Mrs. Frank Bowling, Leota Campbell, Alice Dougherty, Jas. Dunne, Lizzie Evans, Jim Fong, E. H. Gray, Joseph Hamilton, Anna Howe, Thomas Hamer, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Kennedy, Serwood W. Kingsbury, F. M. Lee, Jack Lee, Peter McNish, Methodist Pastor, Maude Mahoney, R. P. Moore, Harry Olsen, J. A. Pearson, Chas. Pollock, Louie Presanger, Frank Reiter, Mr. Spelling, Mildred Staten, Mr. P. Sara, R. C. Smith, Miss Emma Withers, Miss Kate Wheeler.

J. J. McQUILLAN, P. M.

### CAPTAIN PNEUMONIA VICTIM.

(By Associated Press.)  
 DEMING, N. M., Jan. 14.—Captain Edward M. Sheehan of Independence, Iowa, died at the army base hospital of Camp Cody here Saturday night of pneumonia. He was a member of the former national guard of Iowa and was commissioned a captain last July. Captain Sheehan was a graduate of the medical department of Southwestern college at Winfield, Kan., and attached to an infantry regiment here.

### ANCIENT PROPHECY.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 14.—An ancient prophecy was fulfilled in the fall of Riga. Two years ago the Russians took away from the city a number of valuable bronze and copper articles. Among them was an ancient church bell, around whose rim ran the following inscription in old German: "He who moves me from my place will lose Riga."

Jones' pure apple cider at Hall Liquor company. Just arrived. Six bits a gallon. advN231t

Hot Tom and Jerry at the Bank Buffet. adv

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 Fast Tri-Weekly Refrigerator Freight Service from Coast Points, also unexcelled service from all eastern shipping centers to the Tonopah district. Route San Francisco freight via Pacific Steamship Company, care Salt Lake Route; Los Angeles freight via Salt Lake Route and eastern freight in care of the Salt Lake Route at Salt Lake City. We make connections at Las Vegas with Salt Lake Route passenger trains to and from all eastern points. Trains leave Goldfield 9:25 a. m. Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Leave Las Vegas 9:00 a. m. Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.  
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 Three-room house, two lots 175  
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## U. S. GEOLOGISTS SEE GREAT PROMISE IN ANTIMONY DEPOSITS

Antimony is one of the necessary war minerals for which the United States is dependent on foreign countries and of which larger domestic supplies should be promptly developed. Accordingly, in view of the desirability of having information on all possible domestic sources of antimony, the Arabia mining district, in Humboldt county, Nevada, has recently been examined by a geologist of the United States geological survey, department of the interior.

This mining district, long idle after its first period of activity in the late '60s, has become active again under the stimulus of the present high prices of lead, antimony and silver. The pioneer smelter in Nevada, at Oceana, on the Central Pacific railroad, was built in 1865 to reduce the ore of the Montezuma mine, the principal mine in the Arabian district. The ore of the district are notable in that they consist almost wholly of silver-bearing blende, the so-called hydrous antimonate of lead. None of the ore bodies have been explored to a vertical depth greater than 200 feet, and the zone of unaltered sulphides has nowhere been reached. The primary ores of the district were formed under high temperatures by "deep-seated" mineralization. In view of this origin, some of the stronger veins may carry ore in depth. This possibility, together with the chance that a zone of enriched silver sulphides exists in depth, suggests that the district merits deeper exploration than has yet been attempted. The principal use of antimony in war is to harden the lead in bullets.

## MAIL FOR AMERICANS PILED HIGH IN OFFICES OF LONDON EMBASSY


(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Americans who write letters to friends abroad should take special pains to address the letters adequately. If an exact address cannot be obtained, and it is necessary for any reason to address the letter "care of the American embassy in London," all possible details regarding the person addressed should be given on the face of the envelope for the assistance of the embassy authorities.

There are now lying at the American embassy here hundreds of letters, which have been addressed casually "care American embassy," and which the embassy officials have no way of delivering. If the senders had even indicated whether the person addressed was in the army, the navy, the aviation corps, or the nature of his business in London, there might have been a chance of the letter finding its way, but without any such particulars the likelihood of its reaching its destination is rather remote.

Some people at home seem to think that the American embassy in London is a small compact office where is kept a card index of all Americans abroad. As a matter of fact, the American embassy in London has expanded since the war until it occupies a half dozen scattered buildings and employs several hundred clerks and secretaries. Americans who call at the embassy usually have business with only one department and the clerks who have charge of the casual mail are extremely unlikely to hear their names.

Both folding and wall maps of the Manhattan mining district as surveyed by William J. Moran are on sale at this office. The pocket maps are \$2.25 each and the large wall maps \$5.50. This map includes the latest surveyed locations and is the only up-to-date map of the district.



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